

RadBench : benchmarking image interpretation skills on a global scale

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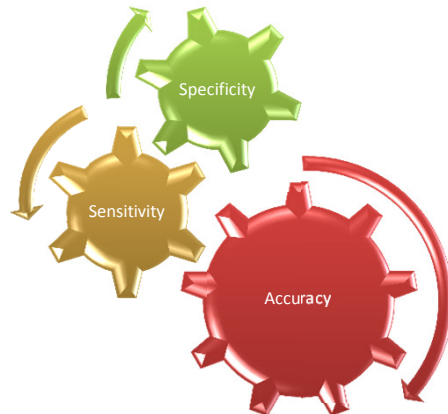
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rad**b**ench

image interpretation



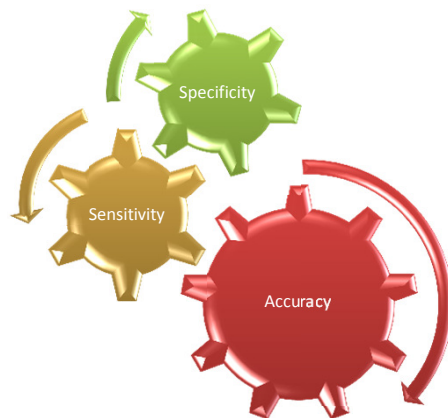
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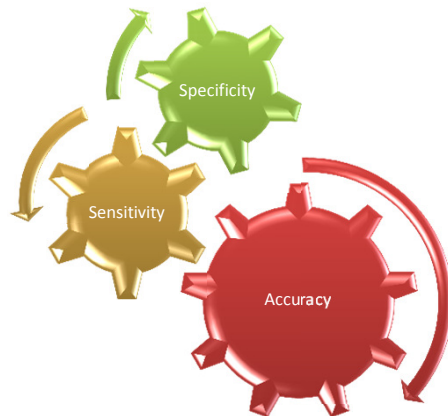
Phone: 0114 225 5488

Can image interpretation skills be benchmarked on a large (global) scale?

whilst providing the granularity to see microscopic influences



- ❖ Overview of the RadBench product
- ❖ Present some early results & findings
- ❖ Consider applications and implications for practice and learning





rad**bench** - Benchmarking Interpretation Performance for Diagnostic Imaging

rad**bench** allows you to audit your performance and also highlight any development needs which will focus your training. You can benchmark yourself against other individuals anywhere in the world. Specifically for the UK you can also compare by profession, experience level, training University, and NHS Hospital or Trust.



UNIVERSITY ENTRY



CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Develop Your Image Interpretation Skills



TEACHING & RESEARCH

Standard or Customised Packages

Join us now and see the power of rad**bench** in benchmarking your image interpretation performance.



Are you a UCAS Applicant?

rad**bench** allows you to boost your application for Diagnostic Radiography or Medicine.

[CLICK HERE](#)



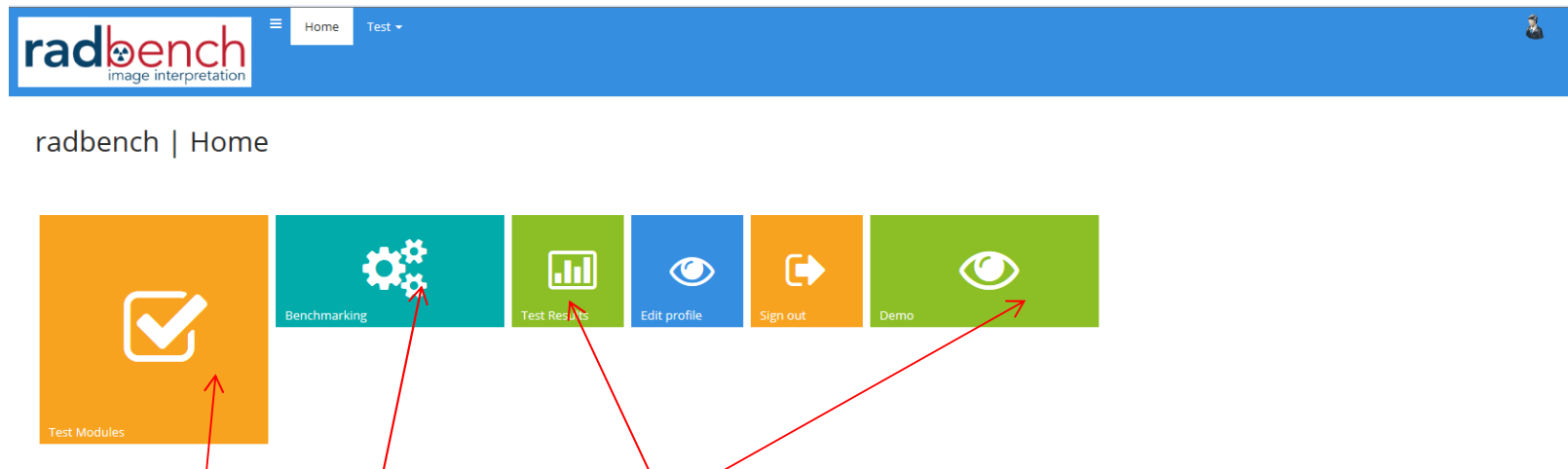
Are you a Healthcare Professional?

rad**bench** a platform for skills development.

[CLICK HERE](#)

- ❖ Users are assigned a unique ID and password via e-mail after agreeing to terms and conditions of use and ethical code
- ❖ Performance and certification is personal to the user
- ❖ Users have full control of their personal details and can update them as required
- ❖ User cannot be identified from the benchmarking/research data bank
- ❖ Test results cannot be changed.
- ❖ RadBench (Papaya UK) can provide consultancy support to organisations wishing to integrate this approach and develop their staff and optimise their return on investment (ROI).

- ❖ All images are blind double reported
- ❖ Both AP & Lateral projections are included as appropriate
- ❖ All images are ethically acquired and anonymised
- ❖ New image banks conform to FRCR (30 images)
- ❖ Older image banks have 20 images
- ❖ Any number or combination of normal/abnormal images can be built into a test (using the site licence)



The system is divided into two main areas : UCAS applicants (predominantly for Diagnostic Radiography and Medicine) and Healthcare Professionals.

Both look identical to the user (as above) but the content is very different.

A 'demo' area is provided such that users get a feel for the process.

A raft of 'test modules' are provided here, results and certificates here, and the ability to benchmark performance here

Question 1 of 10 Test Name: DEMO 1

Anatomical Region: Wrist

☐ Definitely Normal

☐ Probably Normal

☐ Possibly Abnormal

☐ Probably Abnormal

☐ Definitely Abnormal

Preliminary clinical evaluation (optional)

Warning: It is important to click on image to view image correctly

Next >



In all cases the user makes a selection of their chosen answer by clicking the circle, and preliminary clinical evaluation (optional), followed by 'next'.

At the final image the option to 'submit test' appears.

Results are then processed immediately, with the option to download a certificate.

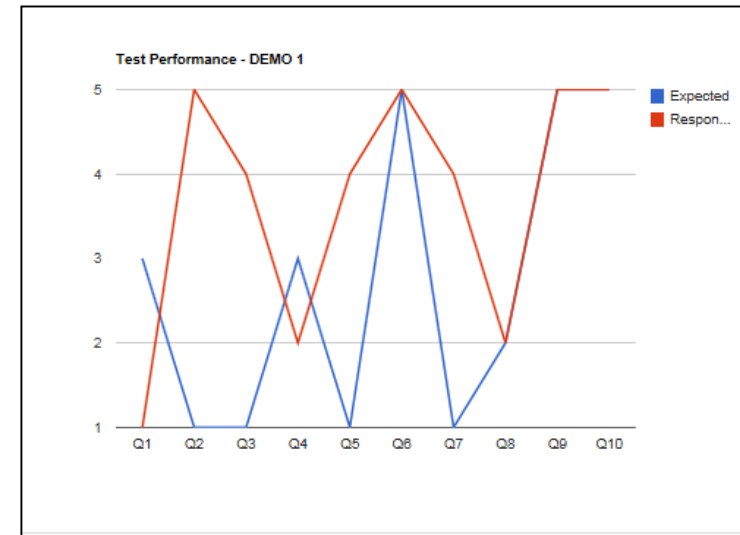
Test Answer Details - DEMO 1

10 records per page Search:

Question	Anatomical Region	Your Comment	Official Report	Your Answer	Feedback
Q1	Wrist		Fracture	Definitely Normal	Error
Q10	Thumb		Fracture	Definitely Abnormal	Correct
Q2	Ankle		Normal	Definitely Abnormal	Error
Q3	Foot		Normal	Probably Abnormal	Error
Q4	Foot		Fracture	Probably Normal	Error
Q5	Elbow		Normal	Probably Abnormal	Error
Q6	Elbow		Fracture	Definitely Abnormal	Correct
Q7	Wrist		Normal	Probably Abnormal	Error
Q8	Shoulder		Normal	Probably Normal	Correct
Q9	Ankle		Fracture	Definitely Abnormal	Correct
Question	Anatomical Region	Your Comment	Official Report	Your Answer	Feedback

Showing 1 to 10 of 10 entries

← Previous 1 Next →

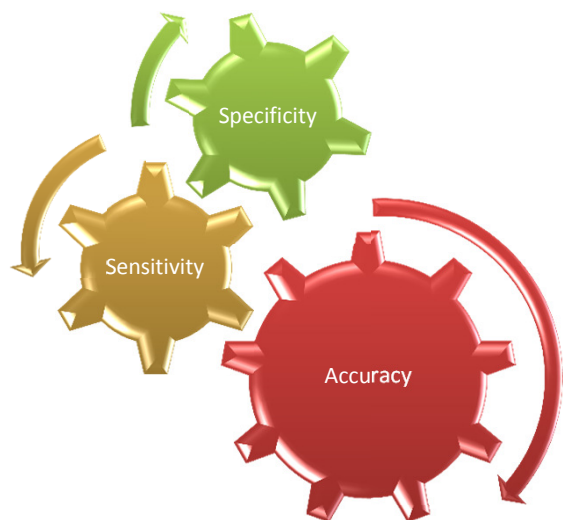


Graphical and written displays identify any errors and help define development needs.

Rationale is a scaffolding technique to firstly develop diagnostic accuracy and then improve decision making confidence.

Name Here

Completed the image interpretation assessment of MSK1.5



Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity
80%	90%	70%

Date Here

Continuous Professional Education Certificate



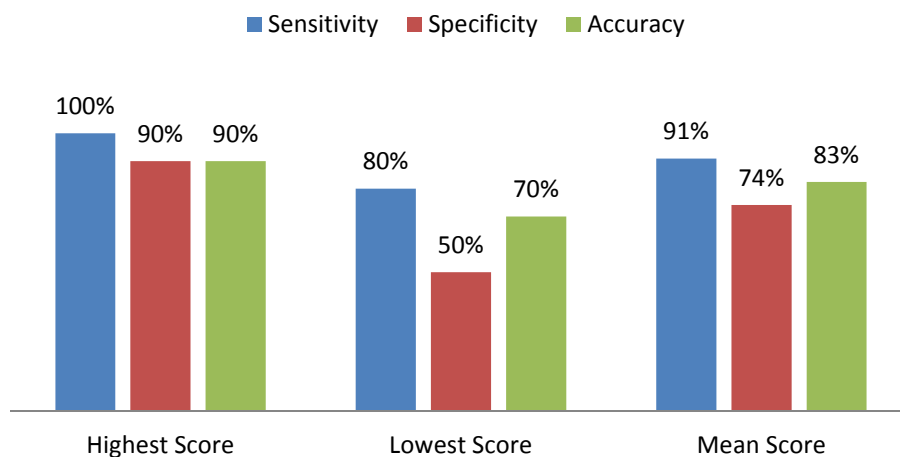
Benchmarking

Your Scores

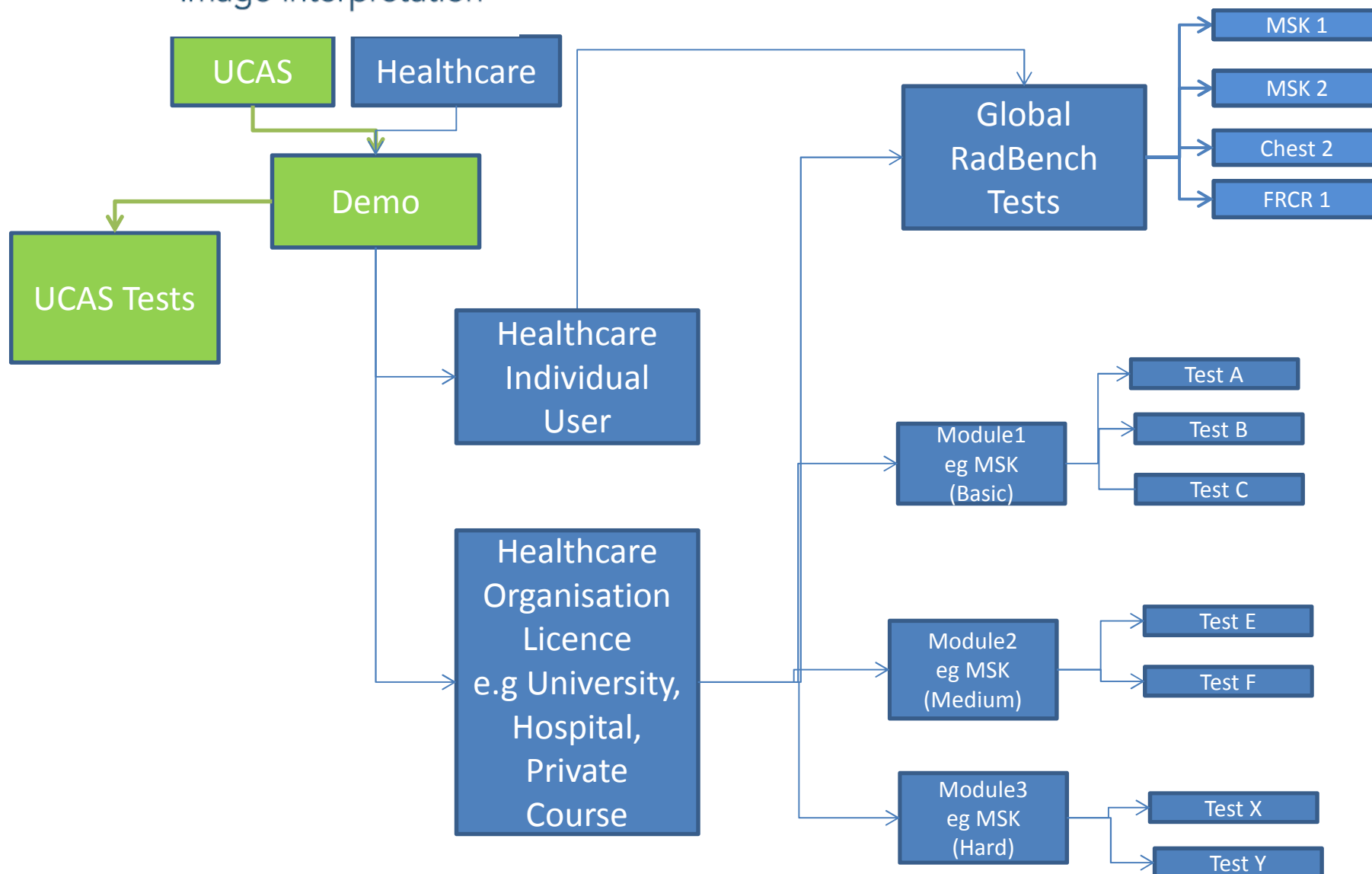
Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity
85%	80%	90%

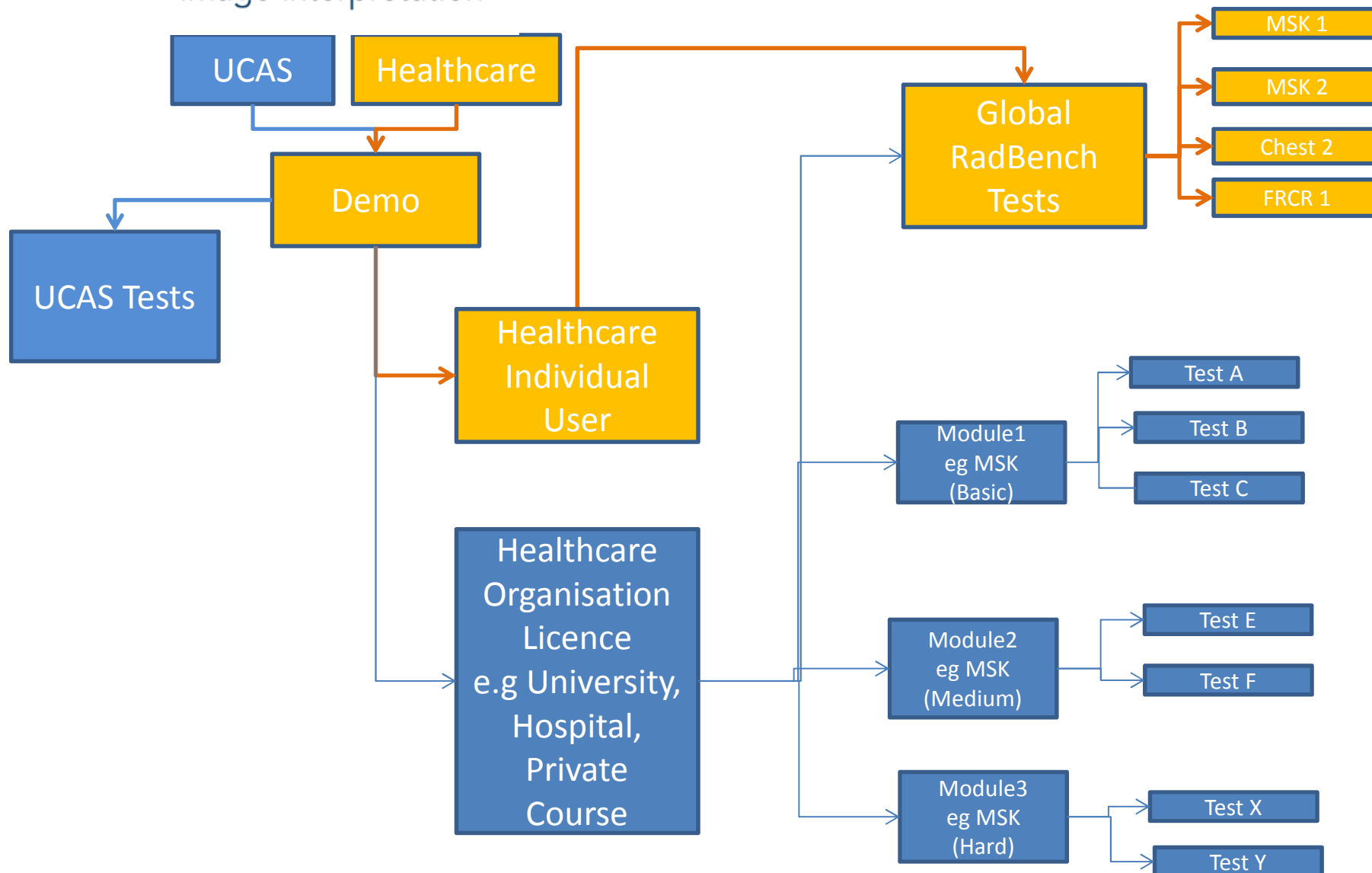
A range of metrics are available to enable benchmarking at different levels e.g.

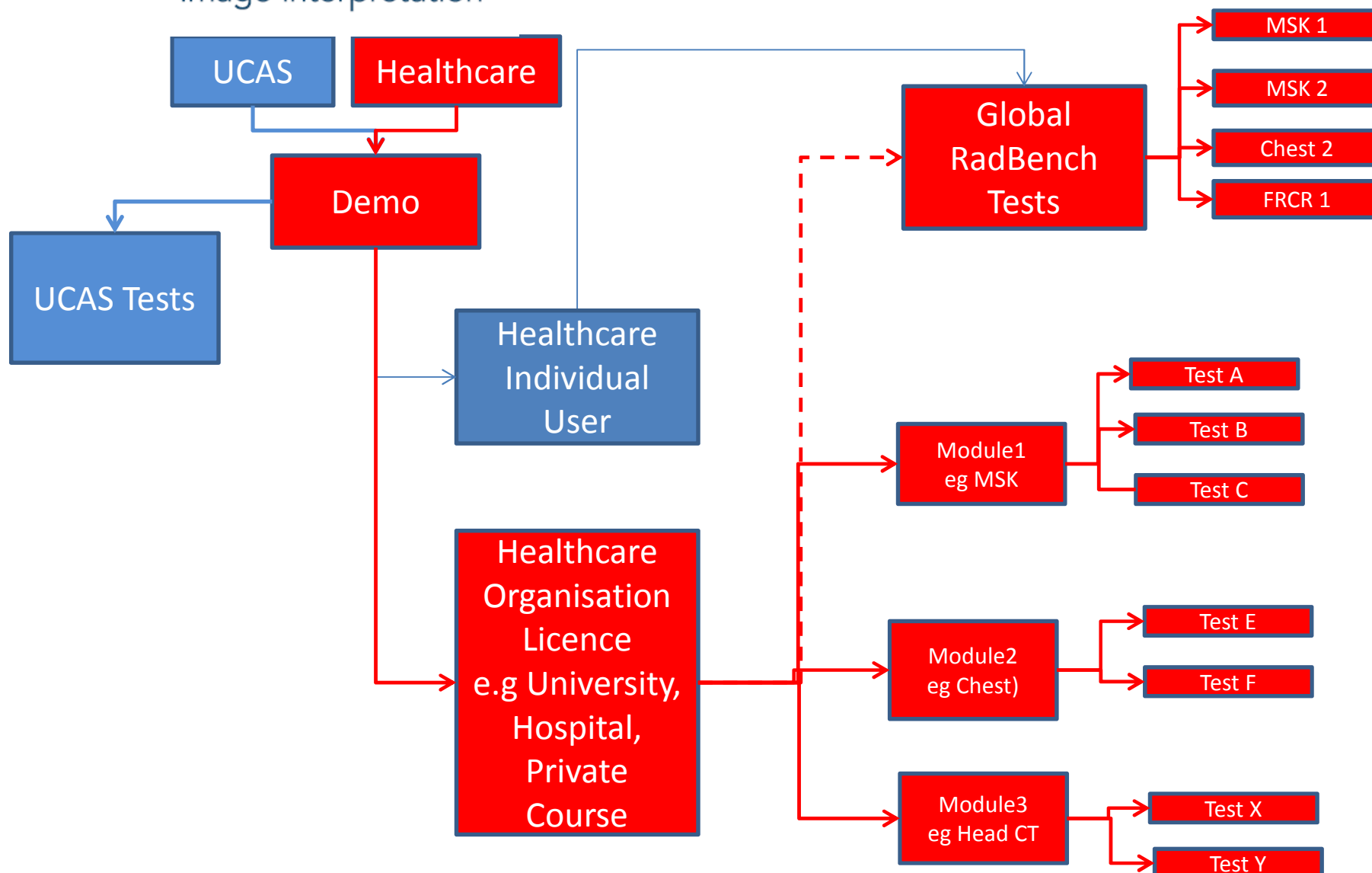
Others with a Similar Profile to You

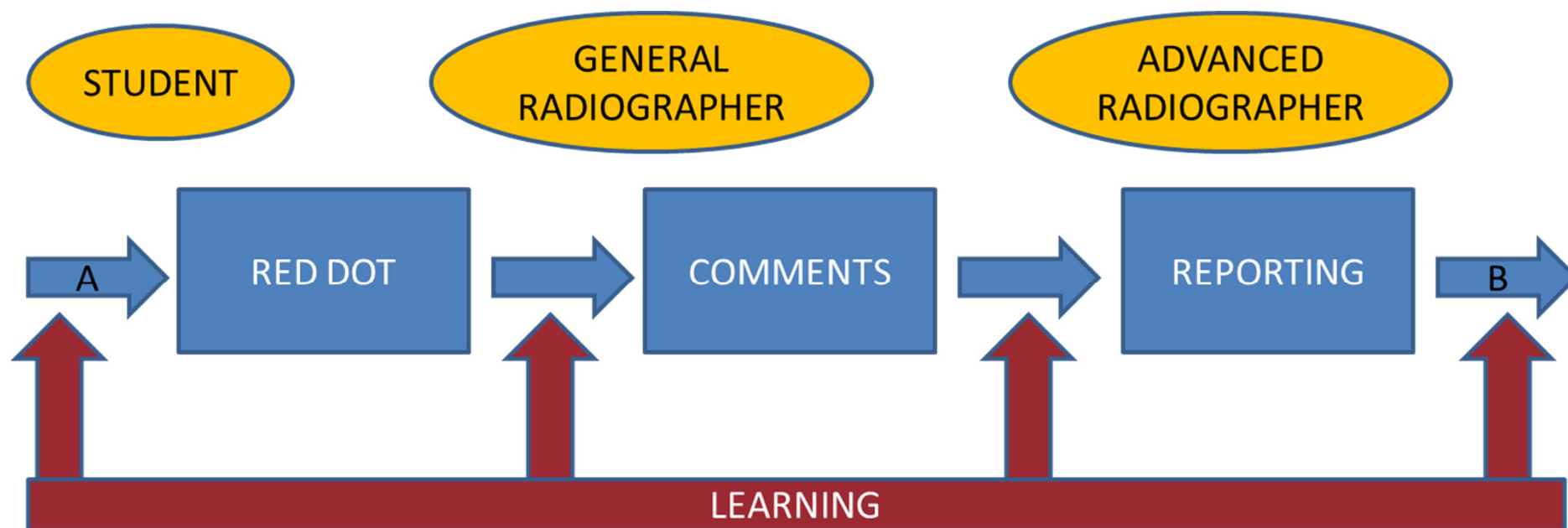


National
LETB
NHS Trust
Hospital
Category Defined

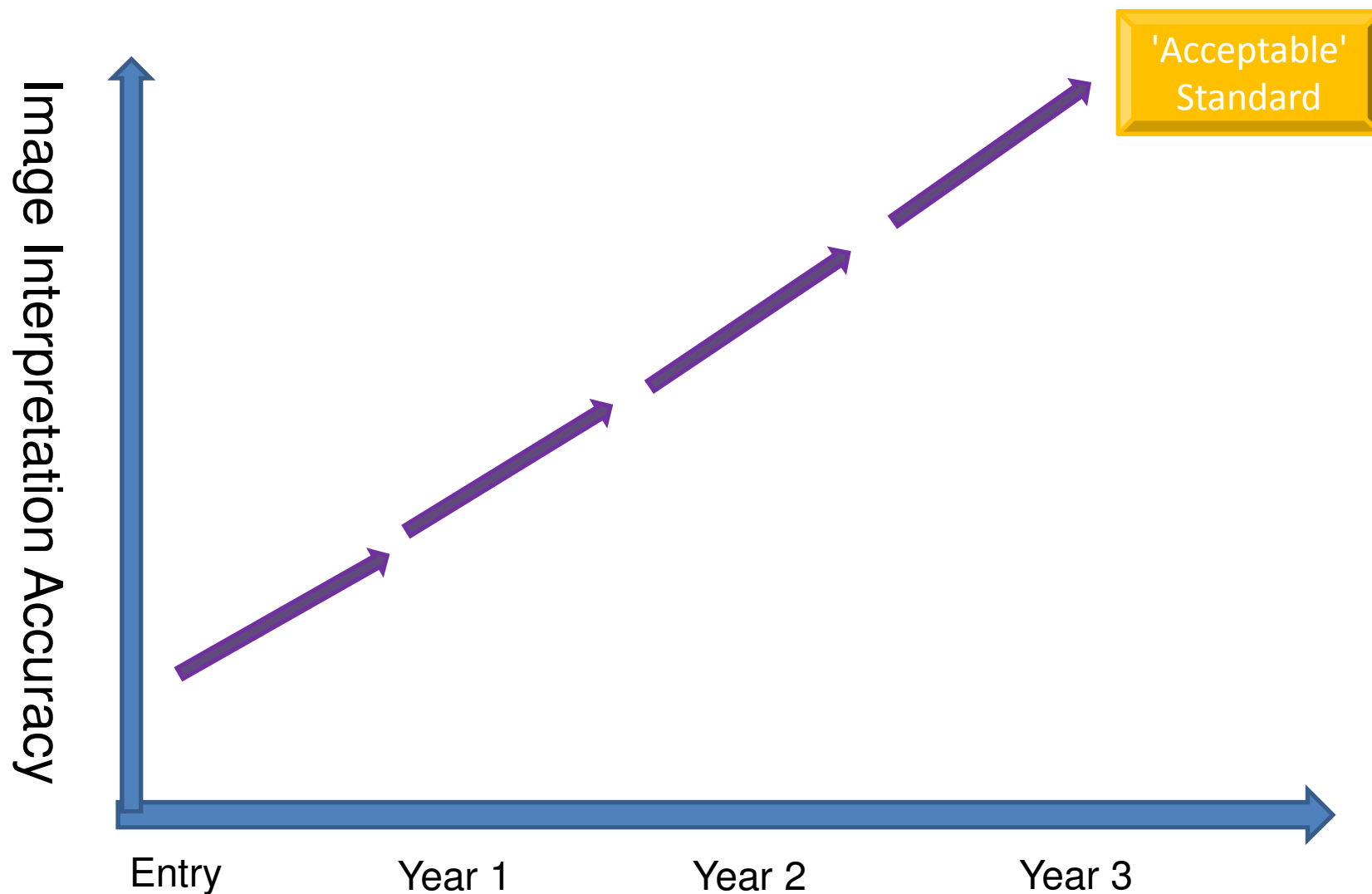




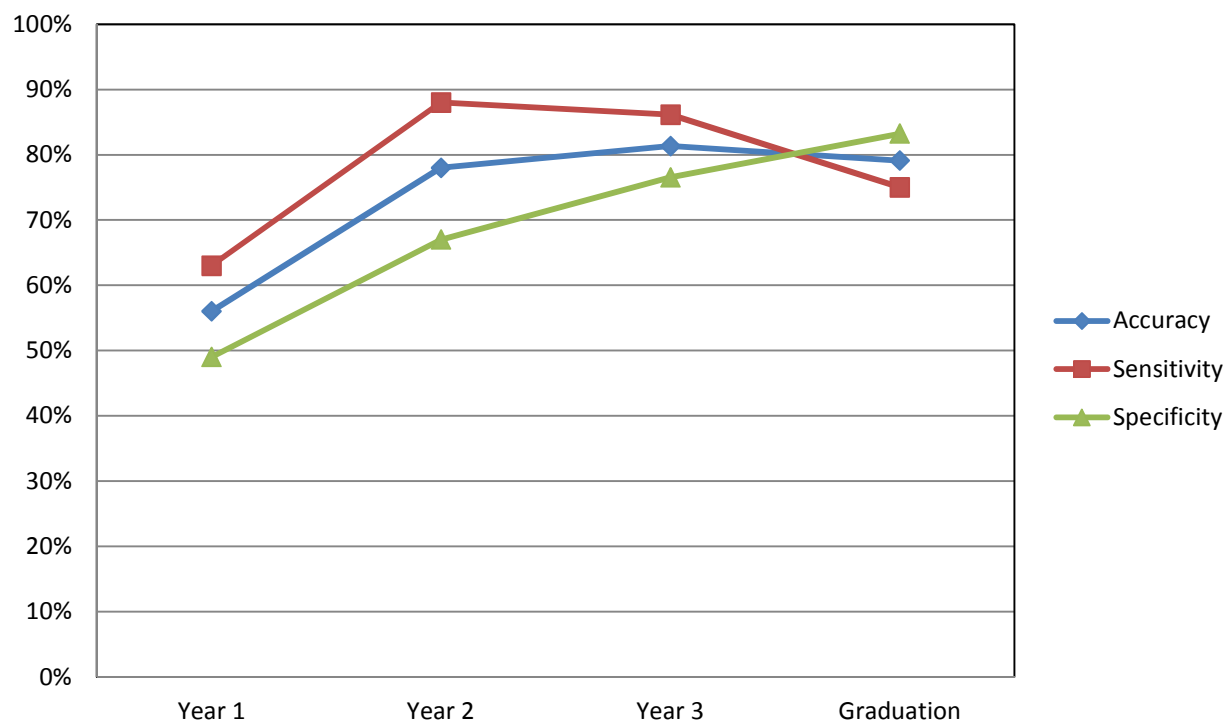




Conceptual Progression Map



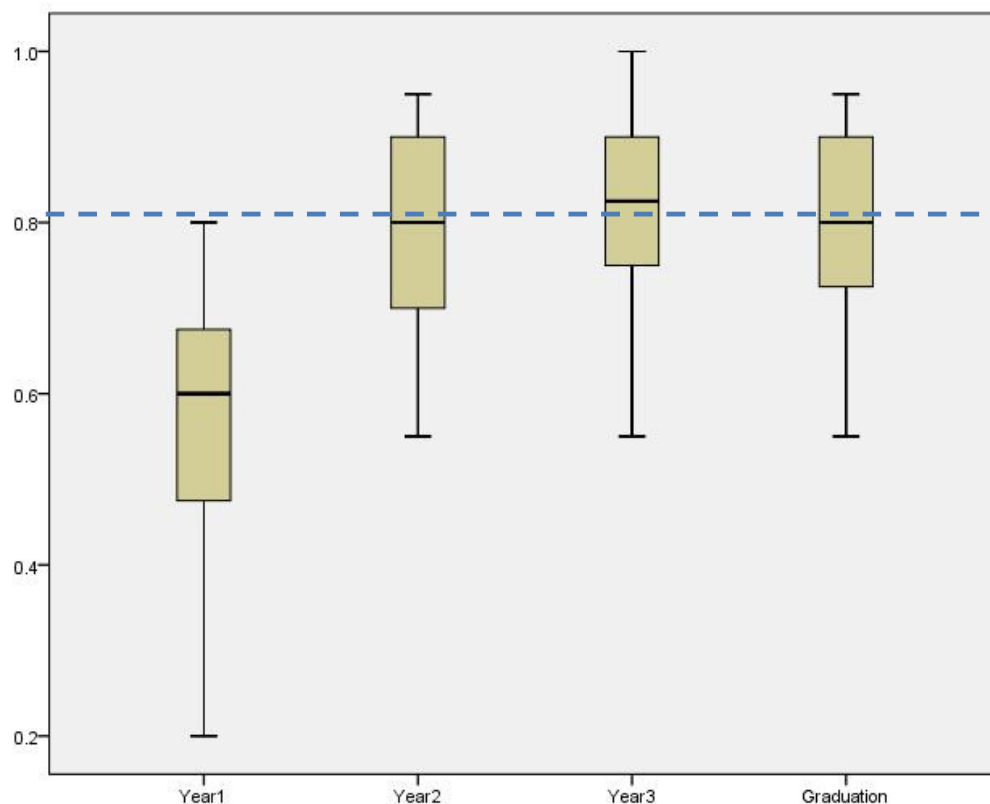
Mean Image Interpretation Performance



Novices are much better than one might expect! And skills grow very quickly!

Accuracy 'tail off' in year 3 is consistent with post short course effects as part of CPD

Mackay S. (2006) *The impact of a short course of study on the performance of radiographers when highlighting fractures on trauma radiographs: "the Red Dot System"*. *Br J Radiol* 2006;79:pp468-472.



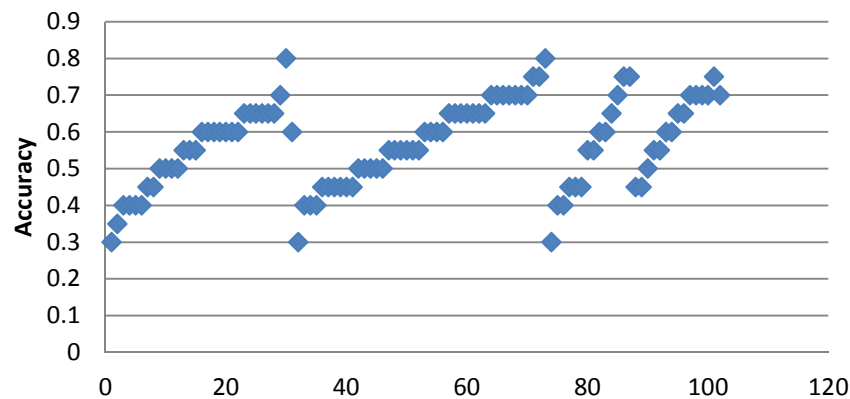
80% 'Minimum Expectation'

Brealey, S. (2001) 'Quality assurance in radiographic reporting: a proposed framework'. *Radiography*, 7, pp263–270

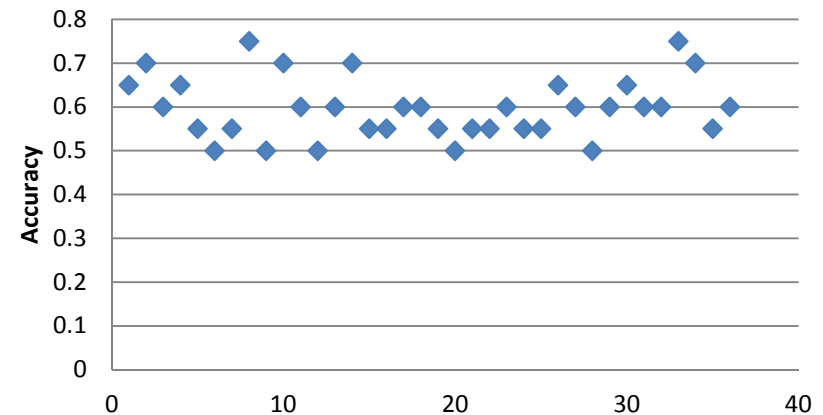
This evidence suggests that only 57% of new radiography graduates could potentially meet this 'minimum standard' which has implications for the College of radiographers (2013) policy and practice guidance.

College of Radiographers (2013). 'Preliminary clinical evaluation and clinical reporting by radiographers: policy and practice guidance'. London

Interviewed UCAS Candidates

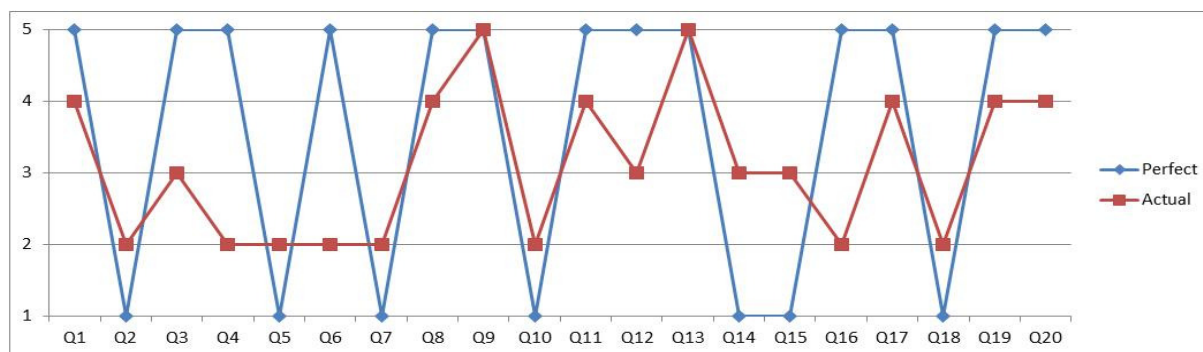


SHU 2014 Intake

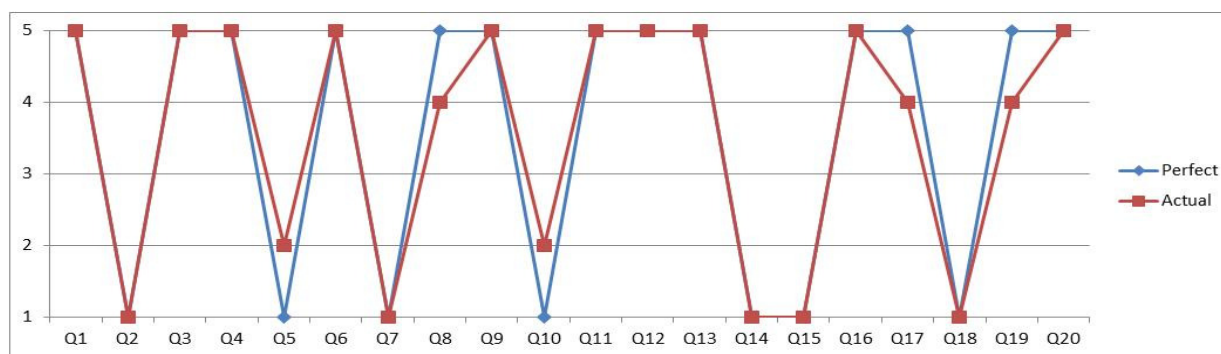


RadBench is now routinely used as part of undergraduate selection in SHU.

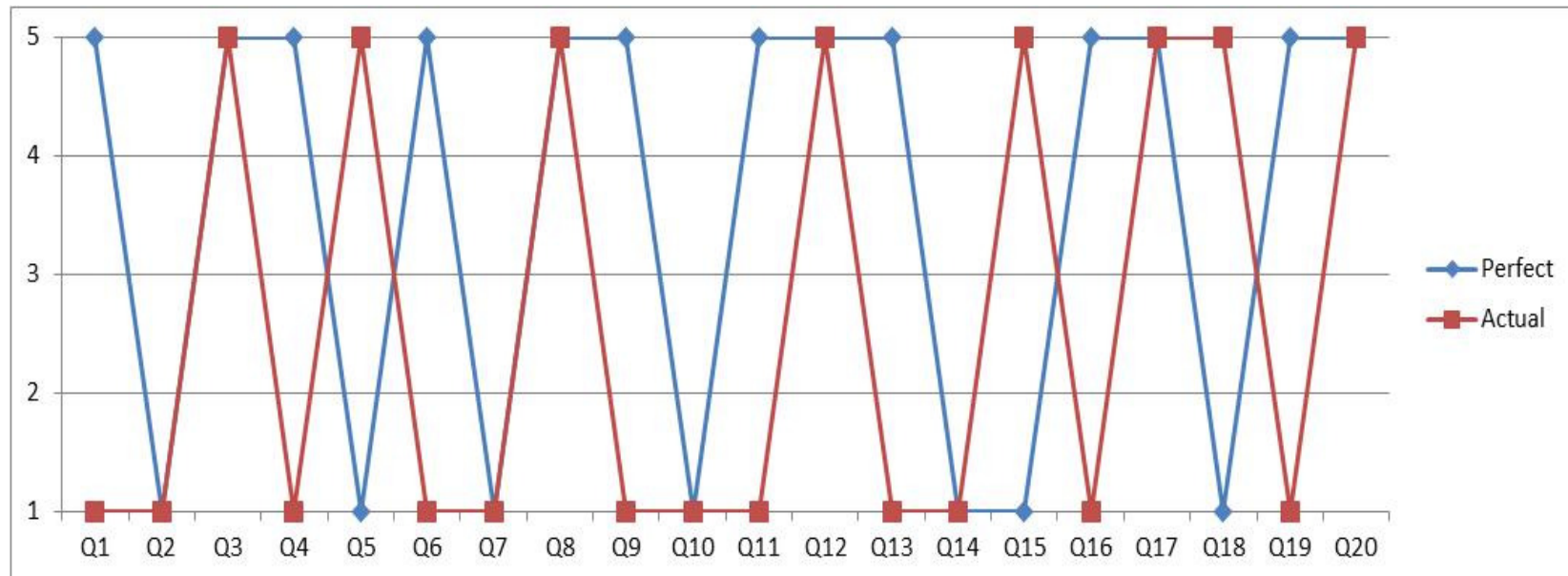
Early indications suggest that entrants to University with a 'flipped profile' (low sensitivity (<40%) and higher specificity (>70%)) also develop a weak clinical performance and seemingly will fail to develop into high calibre radiographers upon graduation, although further research is required to substantiate this finding (PhD project in progress now)



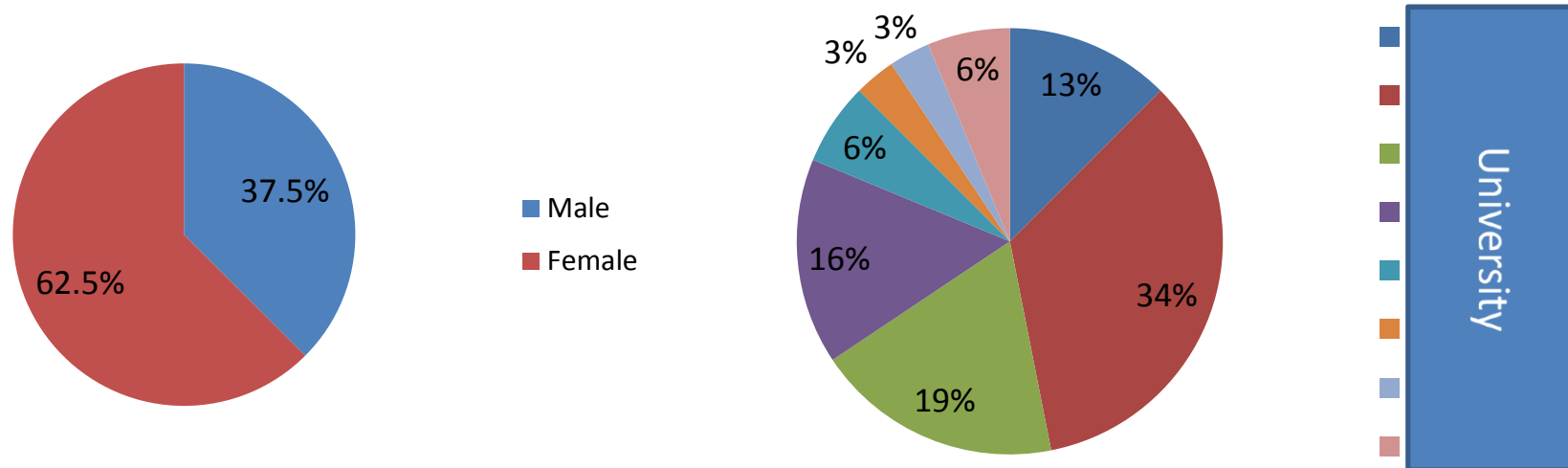
New Starter: Confidence in decision making is reflective of experience
Around 50% Accuracy



Graduate: Evidence of more confident decision making. >80% Accuracy.
Doesn't make bold decisions when unsure



The 'maverick' profile presents a risk of unsafe practice in the qualified radiographer because they dominantly make definite only decisions, without the underpinning knowledge and inevitably make a high proportion of errors. If their opinion was valued by the referring doctor, this could have an adverse effect on patient treatment. Catchpole & McClumpha (2001) suggest that in the aviation security industry this profile could not be tolerated because it presents a serious risk to safety.



Mean of TWO RadBench Tests was calculated per radiographer (all working at least in part in 'General')

Only 69% of qualified radiographers (n=64) met the 'minimum' 80% standard which again has implications for the College of radiographers (2013) policy and practice guidance.

4 'mavericks' were identified

No statistically significant correlations could be found between performance and 'years of experience', 'gender', 'education profile', or 'age', however.....

- ❖ The evidence suggests a significant difference in competence depending on the training University

"Conclusion: Radiography education providers have embraced the need for image interpretation education within both pre- and post-registration radiography programmes. As a result, UK education programmes are able to meet the 2010 College of Radiographers aspiration"

Hardy, M. & Snaith, B. (2009) Radiographer interpretation of trauma radiographs: Issues for radiography education providers. Radiography. 15. p101-105

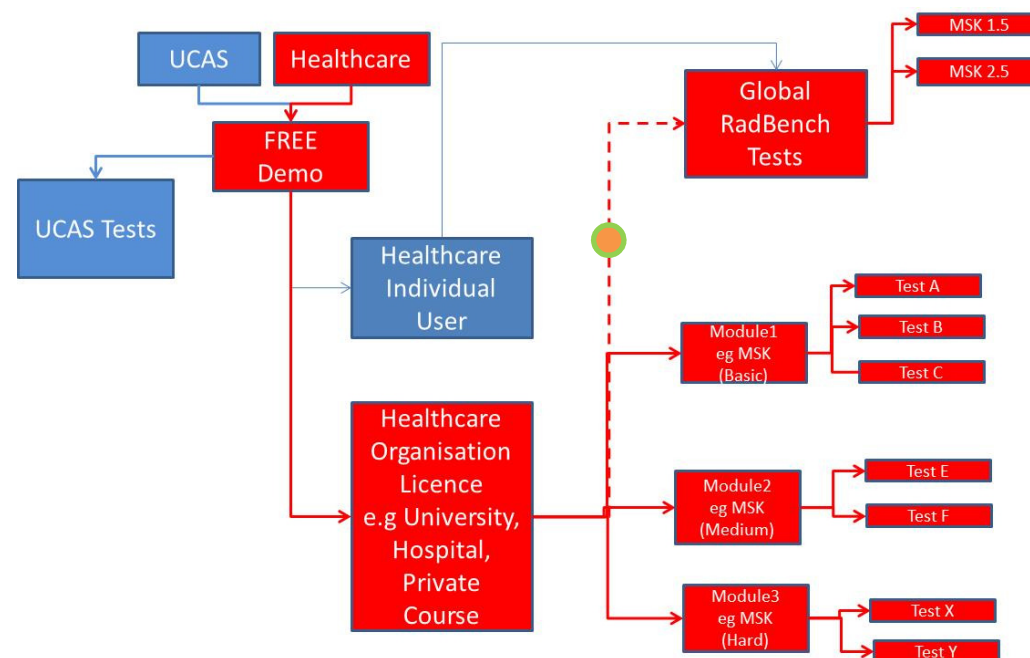
- ❖ Current evidence suggests that whilst all Universities include image interpretation as part of undergraduate training:
 - 1) there is a difference in output quality
 - 2) we don't actually know what the standard really is! *(PhD project in progress now)*

- ❖ Image banks vary in difficulty in a non-linear fashion (inter-test variability +/-8%)
Multiple tests provide a fairer performance estimation
- ❖ All radiographers were 'red dotting', some providing PCE
Unsafe practice? If their opinion was valued by the referring doctor, this could have an adverse effect on patient treatment
Staff not meeting the 'minimum' standards should not practice in this area?
- ❖ Focus groups with junior doctors suggest that the radiographers opinion is highly valued
Image interpretation now plays a minor role in Medical education.
Junior doctors in particular need help with diagnostics
If Radiographers don't do it, Nurses will!
- ❖ Occasional 'on-call' might be inadequate to maintain general image interpretation skills

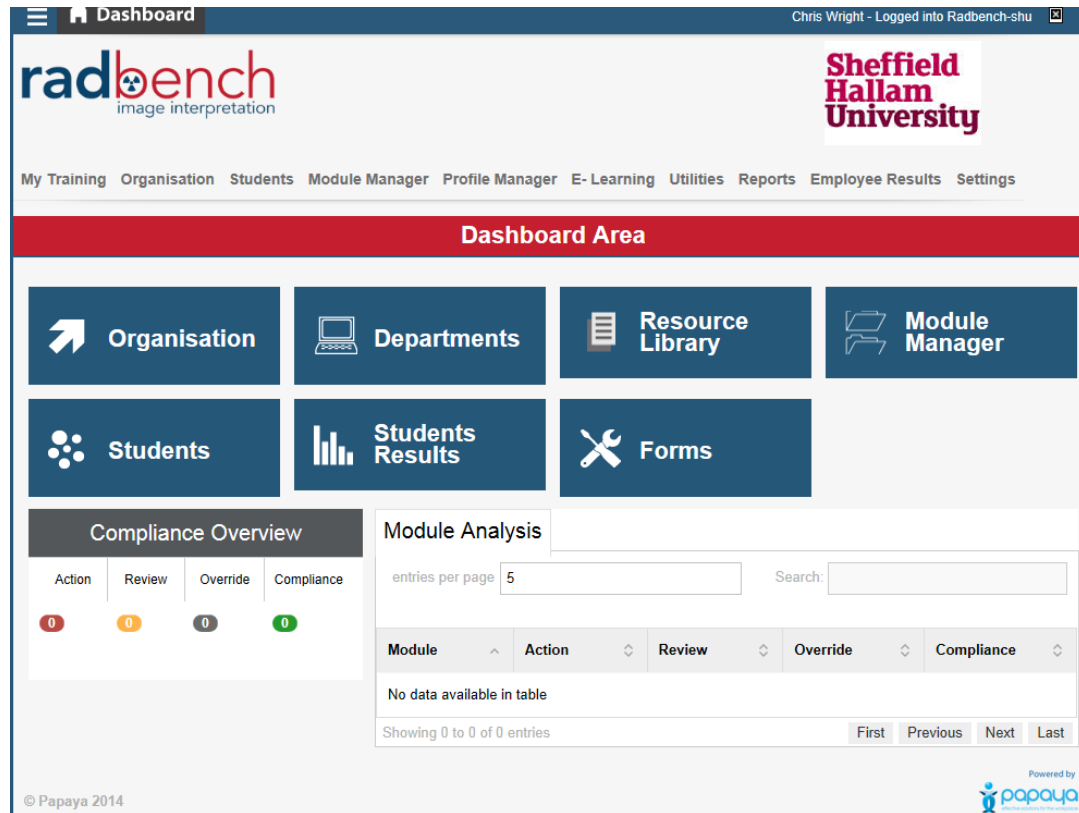
- ❖ RadBench helps to identify training needs to focus CPD
and monitor it's effectiveness
- ❖ The question for the profession

'Should we have an auditable standard of image interpretation performance before radiographers are requested to perform Red Dot or PCE'?

as an update to the College of Radiographers (2013) policy



- ❖ The site licence allows institutions to develop their own image banks and tests, **visible only to their specified users**
- ❖ Sharing the access to images (*controlled*) opens up the potential for a vast library
- ❖ The 'Global' RadBench tests enable any researcher to conduct a **large scale study**, which improves the reliability of findings



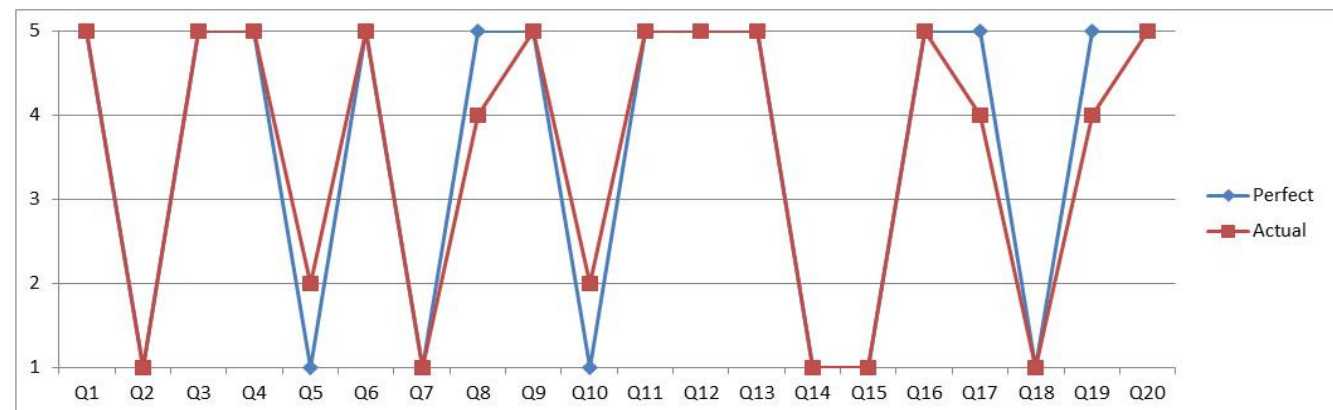
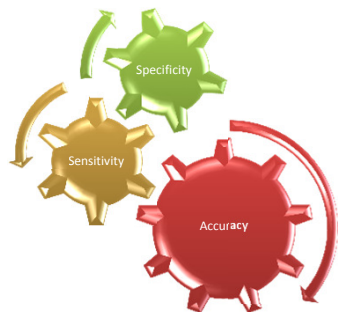
'Skin' can be customised to organisational requirements; logo, colours etc

- ❖ **SECURE** site unique to the specific licence holder
- ❖ **Site Administrator** has full control of the content and application(s)
- ❖ A valuable resource for both **formative and summative assessment**

The main market drivers for adoption of the RadBench e-Learning platform are:

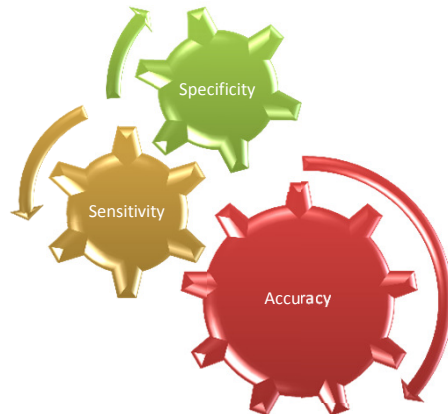
- ❖ Increase in non-radiologists doing image interpretation and commenting or reporting
- ❖ Improving patient care (quality agendas etc)
- ❖ Quality assurance for outsourced work as well as internal
- ❖ Student selection/aptitude testing
- ❖ Reducing litigation
- ❖ Increase in eLearning (e.g. due to budget and time constraints on healthcare providers + reduced radiological focus in undergraduate Medicine degrees)
- ❖ Enhancing personal credentials when applying for university positions or jobs
- ❖ Demonstration of CPD across jobs involving image interpretation

- ❖ Discover and monitor individuals image interpretation performance
- ❖ Enable large scale GLOBAL benchmarking research
- ❖ Provide an audit platform for return on investment & quality
- ❖ Provide evidence to support role extension with safe practice
- ❖ Develop the resource for teaching and learning (unique site licence potential)



rad**b**ench

image interpretation



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